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CORRECTED VERSION

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
14 December 2000 (14.12.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 00/75014 A1

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: B64F 1/02

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/15603

(22) International Filing Date: 6 June 2000 (06.06.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
60/138,060 8 June 1999 (08.06.1999) US  
09/426,042 25 October 1999 (25.10.1999) US

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

(71) Applicants and

(72) Inventors: MCGEER, Brian, T. [CA/US]: 11492 Cook Underwood Road, Underwood, WA 98651 (US). VON FLOTOW, Andreas, H. [CA/US]: 1750 Country Club Road, Hood River, OR 97031 (US). ROESELER, Cory [US/US]: 1751 Markham Road, Hood River, OR 97031 (US). JACKSON, Clifford [US/US]: 873 SW Stratton Road, White Salmon, WA 98672 (US).

(48) Date of publication of this corrected version:

20 June 2002

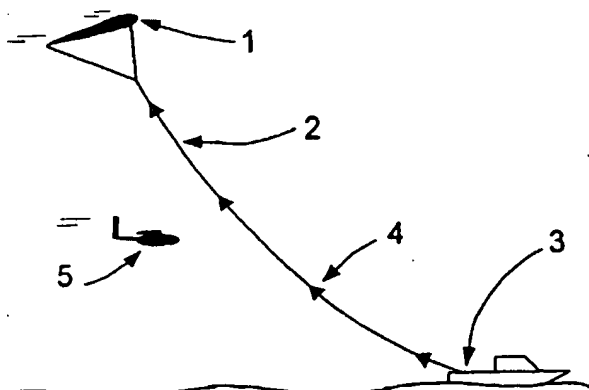
(15) Information about Correction:

see PCT Gazette No. 25/2002 of 20 June 2002, Section II

(74) Agent: PICCIANO, Dante, J.: Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLC, P.O. Box 1135, Chicago, IL 60690-1135 (US).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHOD FOR RETRIEVING A FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT WITHOUT A RUNWAY



(57) Abstract: A method and an apparatus for capturing a flying object (5) are revealed. The apparatus includes a generally linear fixture (2), such as a length of rope; a means for suspending (1) the fixture (2) across the path of the flying object (5); and one or more hooks (19) on the flying object (5). The method involves suspending the fixture (2) such that its orientation includes a component normal to the flying object's line of approach; striking the fixture (2) with the flying object (5), which causes the flying object (5) to rotate and decelerate, while the fixture (2) slides along a surface of the flying object (5) into a hook (19); capturing the fixture (2) in the hook (19); and retrieving the flying object (5) from the fixture (2).

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## **METHOD FOR RETRIEVING A FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT WITHOUT A RUNWAY**

This patent application is directly related to U.S. Provisional Patent Application 60/138,060, filed June 8, 1999, and to U.S. Patent Application 09/426,042, filed October 25, 1999, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety and relied upon.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

#### **1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention addresses the problem of landing a small fixed-wing aircraft aboard a ship or in a space offering insufficient room for a runway, for example, on the roof of a building. The method involves the aircraft engaging a cable or cables held aloft by a kite, balloon, kite/balloon hybrid, aircraft, or mast. The aircraft is decelerated by the cable and then lowered to the deck.

#### **2. Description of the Prior Art**

Operation of small unmanned aircraft may call for retrieval where space is insufficient for a normal landing run, *e.g.*, aboard a boat. Current methods require the aircraft to fly into a net (*e.g.*, U.S. Patents 4,056,247; 4,143,840; 4,456,205; 4,979,701; 5,109,788) or to deploy a parachute (*e.g.*, U.S. Patents 3,980,259; 4,311,290). Net techniques have disadvantages including: (1) difficulty of precise targeting, especially when the approach is through the turbulent wake of a ship's superstructure or when the ship is rocking, with associated high

risk of damage if the aircraft enters the net incorrectly; (2) significant risk of damage even when the net entry is correct; (3) hazard to staff and equipment aboard ship; (4) complexity and cost of the net and associated apparatus; and (5) requirement for a large deck space.

Parachute techniques have disadvantages including: (1) weight and complexity of equipment aboard the aircraft; and (2) difficulty of precise landing, and associated risk of damage.

### **3. Objects and Advantages**

An object of the present invention is to improve upon current techniques in the following respects:

1. Easier targeting;
2. Less risk of damage to the aircraft if the target is missed;
3. Reduced hazard to staff and equipment on the surface;
4. Simpler apparatus, with lower cost and easier assembly and dismantling;
5. Smaller requirement for deck space, with associated feasibility of use even on small boats.

These improvements are realised through a combination of two distinct and novel concepts:

1. Use of a balloon, kite, crane, or mast to suspend the retrieval apparatus; and
2. Capture of the aircraft by a single cable having generally vertical orientation or, more precisely, whose orientation includes a significant component normal to a plane

containing the aircraft's line of approach, and a line along the wing leading edge or other component of the aircraft intended to strike the cable.

Use of these concepts is particularly applicable to small aircraft, *i.e.*, weighing not more than a few tens of kilograms, since the size of the apparatus then becomes quite practical for routine use.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

This invention calls for a kite, balloon, or mast to hold aloft one or more cables, the suspension force on each cable being sufficient also to support the aircraft to be retrieved. The aircraft flies into the cable such that contact is made on the wing leading edge or other spanwise surface. As the aircraft moves forward against the cable, the contact force causes the aircraft to decelerate and rotate toward the cable; the cable meanwhile moves spanwise on the aircraft until it encounters one of a number of hooks. Each hook has a spring catch or like mechanism such that the cable is captured upon engagement and will not subsequently be released until the aircraft is retrieved. After the cable is thus captured, the aircraft continues to decelerate until it no longer has flying speed. Retrieval can then be effected by sliding the aircraft along the cable, or by reeling the cable itself to the retrieval area.

More generally, the present invention is a method and an apparatus for capturing a flying object. The apparatus includes a linear fixture; a means for suspending the fixture across the path of the flying object; and means for capturing the flying object with the fixture.

The method comprises suspending the linear fixture such that its orientation includes a component normal to the flying object's line of approach; directing the flying object to strike the fixture, which causes the flying object to rotate and decelerate, while the fixture slides along a surface of the flying object into a hook; capturing the fixture in the hook; and retrieving the flying object from the fixture.

In preferred embodiments of the apparatus and method, the linear fixture is a cable or pole; the means for suspending the linear fixture is selected from the group consisting of a kite, a balloon, a kite/balloon hybrid, an aircraft, a mast and a crane; and the means for capturing the flying object is at least one hook on a surface of the flying object. In another preferred embodiment, the hook further includes a cleat or latch.

### ***BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS***

The present invention will more fully be understood with reference to the attached drawings of example embodiments, in which:

**FIG. 1** is a diagrammatic side view of an aircraft approaching a ship for retrieval by a kite and tether;

**FIG. 2** is a diagrammatic side view of an alternative embodiment, in which the kite suspends a capture cable separate from the tether;

**FIG. 3** is a diagrammatic side view of the same apparatus, showing retrieval of the aircraft onto the ship;



- FIG. 4** is a diagrammatic isometric view of another embodiment, in which the capture cable is suspended by a mast rather than by a kite;
- FIG. 5** is a diagrammatic isometric view of the same apparatus, during deceleration of the aircraft;
- FIG. 6** is a diagrammatic isometric view of the same apparatus, during retrieval of the aircraft onto the ship;
- FIG. 7** is a diagrammatic plane view of the wing of the aircraft, including hooks for capturing the cable;
- FIG. 8** is a diagrammatic isometric view of a capture hook;
- FIG. 9** is a diagrammatic top view of an aircraft and kite tether during recovery;
- FIG. 10** is a diagrammatic side view of an aircraft and kite tether during recovery.

### ***DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION***

The present invention reveals a method and an apparatus for capturing a flying object. The invention will more fully be described with reference to the following drawings.

**FIG. 1** shows a side view of a kite 1 anchored by its tether 2 to a boat 3, the tether 2 optionally being fitted with stops 4 at intervals along its length to prevent the aircraft 5 from sliding freely to the bottom of the tether 2 during capture. The aircraft 5 is brought aboard the boat 3 by lowering the kite 1.

**FIG. 2** shows a variation on the concept in which the kite **1** suspends a second cable **6** tensioned by a weight **7** (or alternatively by a sea anchor). This arrangement has the advantage that whereas the lift force generated by the kite **1**, and therefore the tension in its tether **2**, must be greater than the weight of the aircraft **5**, in the second cable **6** the tension can be smaller. The decelerating force on the aircraft **5** scales approximately with the ratio of cable tension to cable length. Hence if the apparatus is sized for a predetermined maximum deceleration, the possibility of making the tension in the second cable **6** relatively low allows the kite tether **2** to be made shorter in the embodiment of **FIG. 2** than in that of **FIG. 1**.

A second advantage of the embodiment of **FIG. 2** is that after capture the aircraft **5** can be brought aboard the boat **3** without lowering the kite, for example by reeling in a drawstring **10** to eliminate slack from the capture cable **6**, and then, as shown in **FIG. 3**, by spooling the capture cable **6** around a pulley **8** attached to the kite **1**.

**FIG. 4** shows a mast **9** suspending a capture cable **10** over the side of a ship **11**. A spreader pole **12** holds the capture cable **10** in the desired position at deck level. The cable **10** slides through a guide on the spreader pole **12** into the water **13**, where the weight and drag of a sea anchor, or simply a length of cable underwater, maintain cable tension. The aircraft **14** approaches off the side of the ship **11**, and strikes the cable **10** on the fuselage or the leading edge of the wing. In either case, the cable **10** moves outward along the wing leading edge, causing the aircraft **14** to yaw toward the cable **10**, and the cable **10** to slide into a hook on the wing. Several such cables may be suspended in order to maximize the probability of

capture, with the cables spaced outward from the ship at intervals comparable to the wing span of the aircraft 14.

**FIG. 5** shows the aircraft 14 during deceleration, with its wing tip 15 hooked to the capture cable 10. The capture cable is made compliant, for example, by elastic cord or a constant-tension winch, in order to limit deceleration and dissipate the energy of the aircraft.

Additional dissipation is provided by aerodynamic drag on the aircraft and cable, and by the drag of the cable 10 through the water 13.

**FIG. 6** shows retrieval of the aircraft 14 onto the ship 11. The spreader pole 12 is rotated alongside, and the aircraft 14 pulled aboard ship while the cable 10 is lowered from the mast 9.

**FIG. 7** shows the upper surface of a wing 16 designed to intercept a capture cable 17. Any number of capture hooks could be placed along the wing leading edge 18. In this embodiment only two such hooks 19 are installed at the wing tips.

**FIG. 8** shows the wingtip hook 19 in more detail. Many different designs could be used for the hook. Its essential function is to capture the cable 17 as it moves spanwise, and to prevent subsequent escape. Thus in this case, after making contact with the wing 16, the capture cable 17 slides outward along the leading edge 18 and strikes a gate 21 in the hook 19. The hook is spring-loaded into the forward position 19, but the cable 17 pulls the hook 19 around a hinge line 20. As the cable 17 continues spanwise it pushes through the gate 21 into a

tapered slot 22 in the hook 19. The tapered slot 22 clamps the cable 23 in the manner of a jam cleat. Meanwhile the gate 24 springs back to the closed position so that the cable cannot escape.

**FIGS. 9 and 10** shows stages in an example of capture by a kite tether. At first contact, the aircraft 25 strikes the capture cable 26 at a point near the wing root 27. The aircraft in this example has a pusher propellor 28, and an inverted-vee tail 29 mounted on twin tailbooms 30. After contact, the aircraft begins to yaw, roll, and descend, while the cable slides outward along the wing leading edge, the aircraft and cable reaching the positions marked 31 and 32, respectively, at the moment of capture in a hook at the wing tip. The yaw and roll then increase, and for most of the subsequent deceleration the attitude of the aircraft is comparable to that in position 33. At low speed, the aircraft drops below the cable 34, until finally it is left dangling. The aircraft can then be retrieved.

While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but on the contrary is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Thus, it is to be understood that variations can be made without departing from the novel aspects of this invention as defined in the claims. All patents and articles cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety and relied upon.

**CLAIMS**

We claim:

1. An apparatus for capturing a flying object, comprising:
  - a) a generally linear fixture suspended across the flight path;
  - b) means for suspending the fixture; and
  - c) means for capturing the flying object with the fixture.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the fixture is a cable or pole.
3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the means for suspending the fixture is selected from the group consisting of a kite, a balloon, a kite/balloon hybrid, an aircraft, a mast and a crane.
4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the means for capturing the flying object comprises at least one hook on a surface of the flying object.
5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein each hook includes a cleat or latch.
6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the fixture is a cable or pole.

wherein the means for suspending the fixture is selected from the group consisting of a kite, a balloon, a kite/balloon hybrid, an aircraft, a mast and a crane; and

wherein the means for capturing the flying object comprises at least one hook on a surface of the flying object.

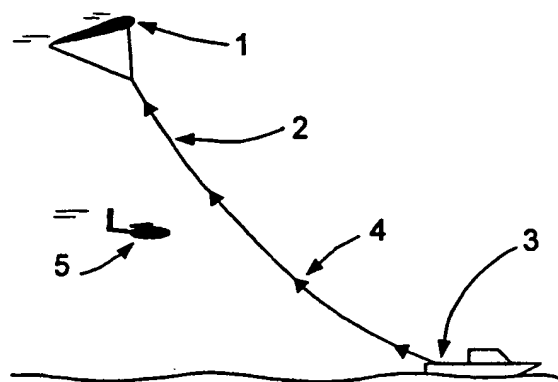
7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein each hook further includes a cleat or latch.
8. A method for capturing a flying object, comprising the steps of:
  - a) suspending a generally linear fixture across the flight path, such that the orientation of the fixture includes a component normal to the flying object's line of approach;
  - b) allowing the flying object to strike the suspended fixture, whereupon the fixture slides along a surface of the flying object while imparting a decelerating force and a rotation to the flying object;
  - c) capturing the fixture with a hook on the flying object; and
  - d) retrieving the flying object.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein the fixture is a cable or pole.
10. The method of claim 8, wherein the means for suspending the fixture is selected from the group consisting of a kite, a balloon, a kite/balloon hybrid, an aircraft, a mast and a crane.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the means for capturing the flying object comprises at least one hook on a surface of the flying object.
12. The method of claim 8, wherein the fixture is a cable or pole,  
wherein the means for suspending the fixture is selected from the group consisting of a kite, a balloon, a kite/balloon hybrid, an aircraft, a mast and a crane; and  
wherein the means for capturing the flying object comprises at least one hook on a surface of the flying object.
13. The method of claim 8, wherein each hook includes a cleat or latch.
14. The method of claim 8, wherein the fixture is a cable or pole,  
wherein the means for suspending the fixture is selected from the group consisting of a kite, a balloon, a kite/balloon hybrid, an aircraft, a mast and a crane; and  
wherein the means for capturing the flying object comprises at least one hook on a surface of the flying object.
15. The method of claim 13, wherein each hook includes a cleat or latch.

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FIG. 1



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FIG. 2

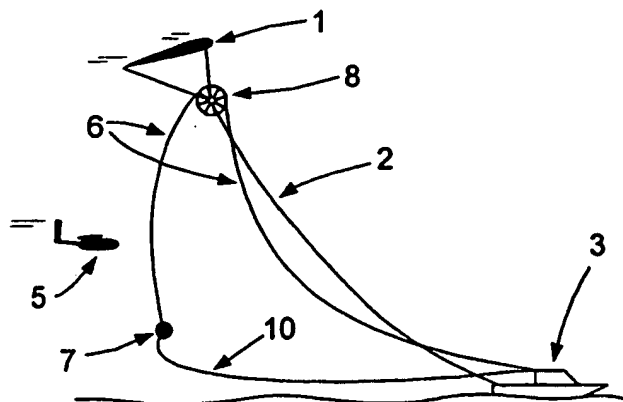
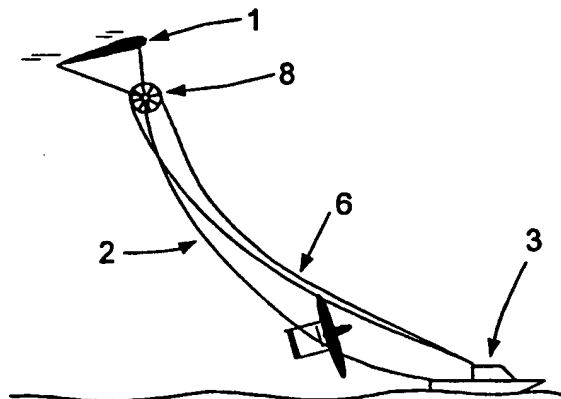


FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

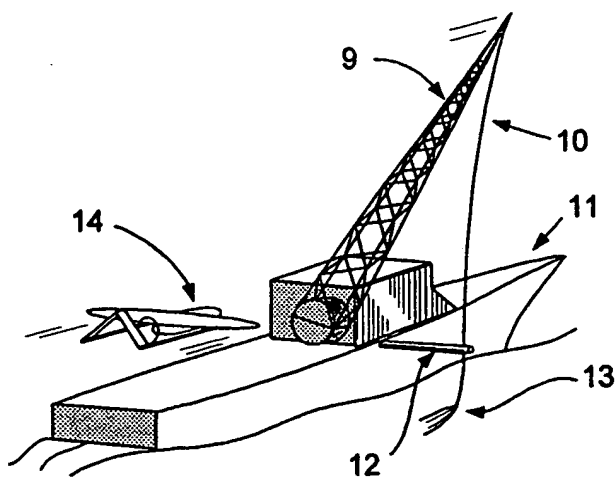
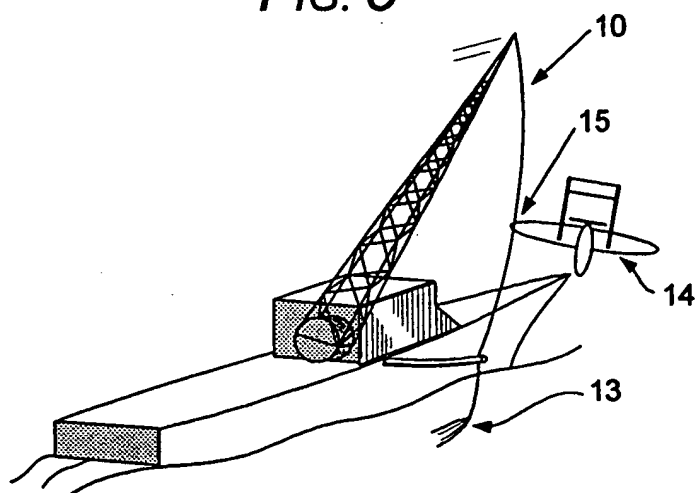
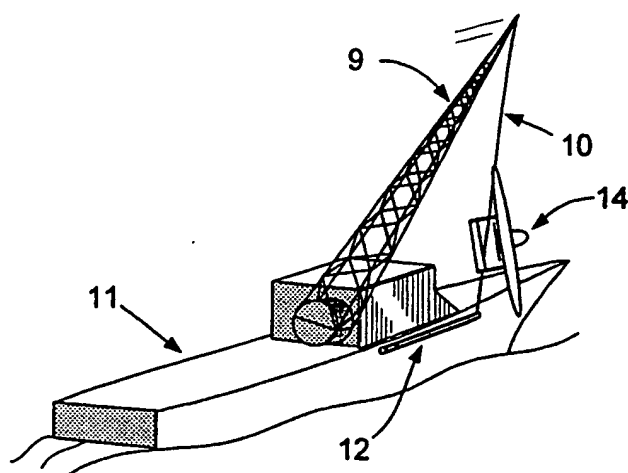


FIG. 5



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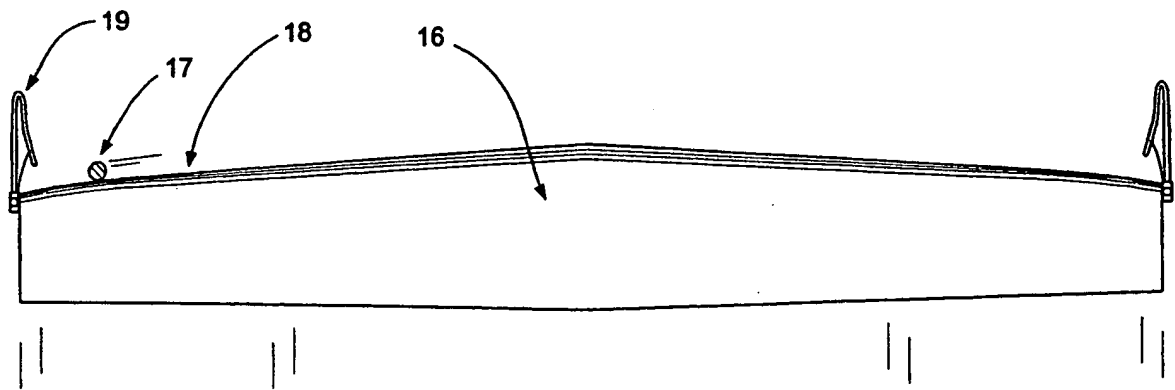
FIG. 6



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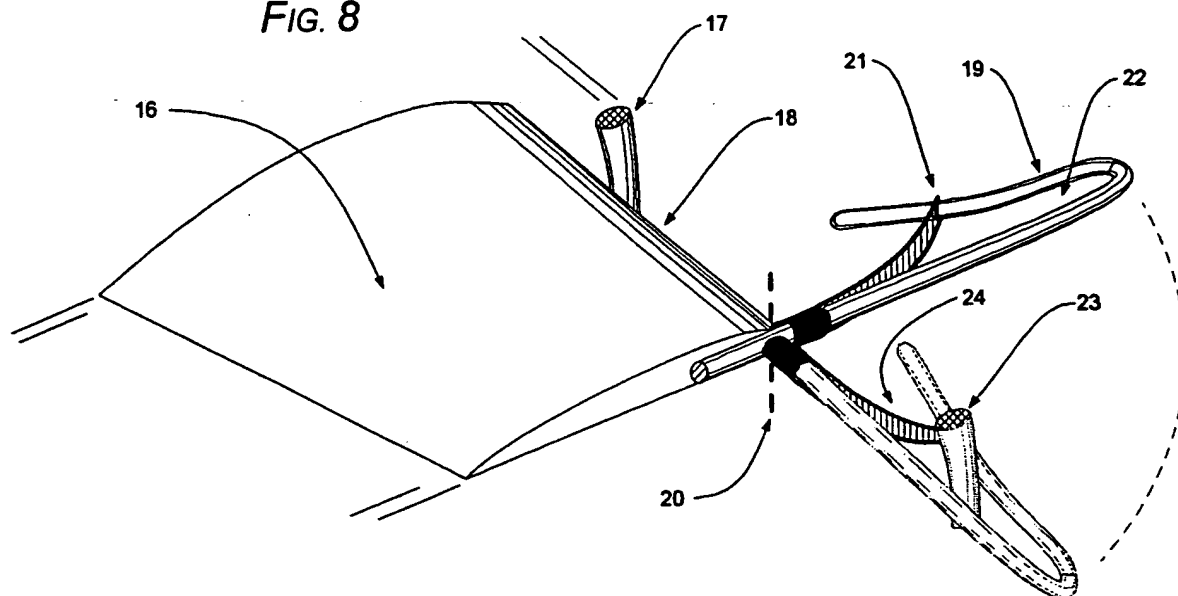


FIG. 7

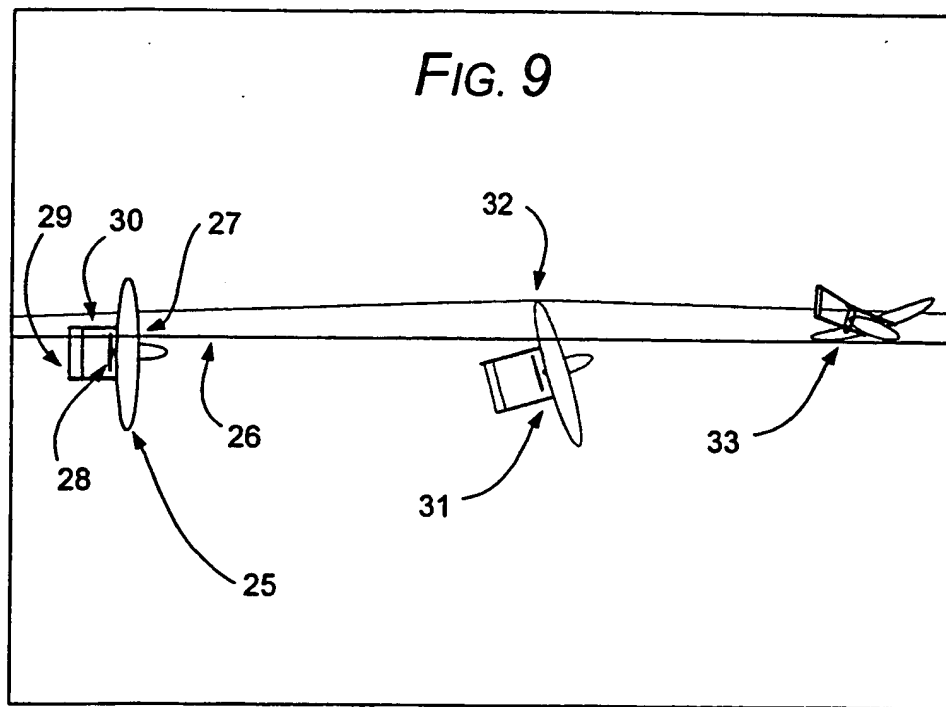


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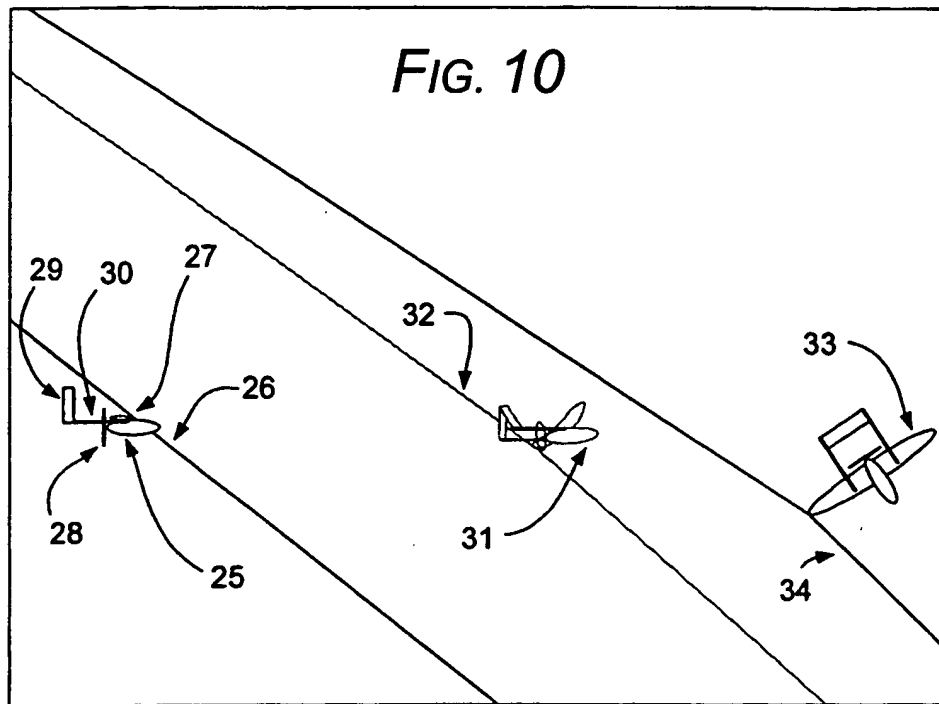
**FIG. 8**



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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US00/15603

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :B64F 1/02

US CL :244/110C

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 244/110C, 110R, 110F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 1,716,670 A (SPERRY) 11 June 1929 (11.06.1929), page 1, lines 60-86.	1-15
X	US 2,448,209 A (BOYER et al.) 31 August 1948 (31.08.1948), col. 4, lines 11-32.	1-7
X	DE 4,301,671 A (Hoppner) 29 July 1993 (29.07.1993), col. 3, lines 43-63.	1-7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 AUGUST 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

04 OCT 2000

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